Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1808. [No. 228

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street—
STILLS of different sizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACK-SMITH WORK.
For Sale or Rent,
A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.
TO LEASE,
ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.
The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. 3m

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
30 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
3000 —	6	—		20,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after	2000	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank		—		3000
6168 Prizes—amounting to		Dolls.		75,000
1832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,				15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.
The drawing begins this-day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,
HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

PATENT SHOT.

Two and a half tons PATENT SHOT assorted, from BB to No. 10, a part of which is of American manufacture—for sale by

John Roberts.

September 14.

G. W. CARLIN,

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their former favors, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He likewise takes this opportunity of informing them, that he intends to commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on the 19th of this instant. Those who wish to be instructed in either of the branches he has heretofore taught, will please to make early application, as the number of pupils will be limited.

September 17. d

Bricklayers & Masons wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ some Bricklayers and Masons at Fort Warburton—he will give *One Dollar and 75 Cents per day.* Apply at the Fort.

Oswald Warner.

September 20. 2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, and immediate possession given—

A Lot of Ground, on which is erected a good substantial two story frame house, beginning on the north side of Prince-street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the westward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 3 1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6 inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, adjoining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable at the said Bank; and it will be optional with the purchaser either to receive a conveyance in fee simple immediately after the sale and give a deed of trust on the property to secure the payment of the notes, or to have his title on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } *Trustees.*

September 13. dts

Patent Shot, &c.

—ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tono.
—ogsheads brown Sugars.
3[illegible] lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels *very fresh LIMES,* in excellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Just Received,
A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A Farce.

August 11.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,
ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 2[illegible]

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of six months, the approved endorsed negotiable notes, an *elegant* [illegible] with *HARNESS complete,* and two *Horses* belonging to the estate of J. WATTS, deceased.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 20. dts

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Just received per sch'r Freighter,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason and Fowle,
28,000 feet merchantable Lumber
20 hogsheads retailing Molasses
10 ditto Jamaica Rum.

September 13. 8aw2w

For Sale or Rent,
A convenient well finished HOUSE, now occupied by the subscriber, with an extensive Garden, situated in a desirable part of the town, on the upper end of King-street, near good water. The above property is well calculated to accommodate a genteel family.—For further particulars apply to

William N. Mills.

September 1. 2aw3w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store,* situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay
ALSO,
THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. WILSON.
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.

August 8 eo6w

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Have just Received,
60 crates assorted Liverpool Ware.
Which will be sold at a low advance.
Likewise per schr. Lark,
1000 sides red Soal Leather.
5 boxes Wool Cards.

September 12 3aw3w

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE
[illegible] feet *BLACK WALNUT PLA*[illegible] a one inch thick to three.
ALSO.
SCANTLING, of different sizes—which are of good quality and will be [illegible] low for cash.

Charles Scott.

September [illegible] eotf

For Sale,

At WILLIAM FITZHUGH'S, *Esq. Plantation, on Ravensworth,* 10 *miles from the town of Alexandria—*
Six young Rams of the Arlington long wool breed—they are large and the wool very fine—Price 10 dollars each.
ALSO FOR SALE,
25 Ewes, very large and fat, now good mutton—and some *Beef Cattle,* which will be sold low for cash only.

W. Wedderburn.

Ravensworth, Sept. 14. 3[illegible]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

☞ At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, *three times a week*, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*.

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the court of the United States for the fifth circuit and Virginia district, pronounced at May term, 1807, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the town of Leesburg, in the county of Loudon, *on Monday, the 14th day of November next*, in a suit wherein the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, are plaintiffs; and Samuel Hough, Mahlon Hough, and others, are defendants,

A certain tract or parcel of Land,

LYING on the Kitocton, in the said county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, and the MANUFACTURING MILL erected thereon, and all the HOUSES & IMPROVEMENTS thereon, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned—conveyed by the defendant, Mahlon Hough, by deed of mortgage to the complainants, bearing date the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

William Mann,
Armistead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comr's.*

September 17 law3w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

September 15.

WANTED,

A well disposed NEGRO GIRL, 12 or 13 years of age. For such *well recommended*, I will give a liberal price.

Cuthbert Powell.

September 18. 8taw3w

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Brimfield Town-Meeting.

The 29th ult. the inhabitants in *Brimfield*, Massachusetts, being duly notified, assembled to take into consideration the expedience of petitioning the President of the United States to remove the Embargo in whole or in part, or to convene Congress with that view, if his powers were deemed incompetent. On this occasion, General EATON addressed his fellow townsmen in a speech, which was requested for publication by a vote of the town, and forwarded to the editor of the Boston Repertory for that purpose—from which we have extracted the following:

REMARKS BY GEN. EATON.

In the address of the inhabitants of the town of Boston to the President of the United States, and now offered to this town for concurrence, we see nothing unconstitutional nor disrespectful. Its object, if attainable, is essentially important to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country; and not less necessary to our revenue. Indeed the distress and misery occasioned among all classes of our fellow-citizens by the Embargo, this negative measure of coercion, are of themselves sufficient to justify this appeal for relief.

It is hardly necessary, at this moment, minutely to investigate the causes or the motives which induced the Embargo. Admit, what cannot be denied, that the interdictions upon our commerce by the belligerents, *if they could have been enforced*, would have nearly excluded us from the ocean—that by both parties we have been outraged—plundered and insulted by both—and against both had sufficient cause of war: it does not follow, from any thing, that appears to us, that the position we have taken to meet those aggressions has produced any relaxation of the restraints imposed on us as a neutral nation; nor any amelioration of our sufferings.

It is believed that no real American will deny that both France and England have given us sufficient provocation to war. Not to mention the captures, detentions, condemnations, burnings and sinkings of our ships and merchandize by decrees of Napoleon the First; not to mention his insolence at our court; his fradulent sale to *honest purchasers*, of the *unbounded Louisiana*, and his subsequent interference in behalf of the claims of Spain to the very territory he sold us, should have been enough to have raised the resentment of the whole nation.

But all the violations of our rights, on the part of the Corsican, are silently and tamely endured, and the edge of resentment, under his patronage, is solely pointed to England. It can no longer be concealed, that the Embargo was intended for the British nation, and for her alone; else why do her ships of war continue to be excluded from our ports, and those of her enemy admitted to indulgences which are denied to our own citizens? It is believed that the Embargo was contemplated as a war measure; and meant by some leading characters of our administration, to produce that effect. Indeed I do not hesitate to assert, that war with England has been a matter of calculation with the chief magistrate of the United States. Else why have all his messengers left their dispatches in France: and to amuse our confidence, gone in *blank* to England? Else why do we see so many posts of trust and honor filled with avowed enemies to England and devoted friends to an usurper?

But such an event, under existing circumstances, would prove ruinous to our country. Allied, as England now is, with Spain and Portugal, the whole boundary line of these United States, both by sea and land, comprising a circumference of more than four thousand miles, would become an enemy frontier. Spain has never yet ceded Louisiana to us. The discontented subjects of that territory; the jealous Mexicans; the *choice spirits* on the waters of the Mississippi; the restless, untamed sons of the forest, and the British provinces of Canada would all co-operate against us on that border; what barrier can we oppose to them in defence of that great section of the Union?

Come to our Atlantic sea board. What have we to defend our commercial towns and cities, the seats of our wealth, and resources of our revenue, against the combined navies of Great Britain and her allies? Will our gun boats and mud batteries do it? The notion is ridiculous. Can Bonaparte do it; Every body knows he cannot float a Frenchman across the Atlantic, except in the disguise of a *mandarin!* A great statesman and philosopher would recommend asylums in mountains—But the dwellings, like the habits of New England, are too fixed for mountain retreats. Our altars and fire sides we cannot abandon for caves and grottos. Neither the policy nor the energy of the heads of administration can protect us at home, where shall we look for protection? Shall we cede ourselves to France by alliance with her tyrant? We commit national suicide, and die an ignominious political death. We have the fate of half Europe to admonish us against such a dependence.—Bonaparte, like Judas, kisses to betray.—The only possible benefit resulting from his good graces would be calmly *in* from the "tempestuous sea of liberty," and securely grounded in the dry docks of despotism.—Our imperial and royal ally would graciously signify to us his paternal solicitude for our safety by creating his well beloved nephew DON JEROME PATTERSON NAPOLEON, *king of these states; and his faithful and trusty general and plenipotentiary* TURREAU *lieut. and regent of the kingdom during the minority of his said nephew.* Our governors of states would be provided from his general staff, Are Americans so soon prepared for this political annihilation and voluntary transmigration into reptiles? Not yet!—Let us be loosed from the shackles which depress the nation; put on our armor; and let us like Spaniards, resist the lure and the fraud of a blood-stained son of rapine. To support this position must we take the hand of England? Then would our catastrophe be as certain; though we may linger out somewhat longer a disgraceful existence.—Both these nations have an itching palm for this country. They have contended for it ever since its discovery, even when a forest. The oldest soldier and youngest student among us know this. But if a period when wild and unproductive, it was an object of contest, how much more so now when it might produce to a conqueror or a seducer a revenue or contribution of thirty millions a year. Against the lust of conquest and the pride of empire do we expect national *justice* to defend us? The term alas, is no longer to be found in the libraries of courts! Can *meekness* save us? When have we known a tyrant lift his foot from the neck of a voluntary slave! No; It is upon the arm of God and the *use* of our own means that this nation must rely for the recovery of its rights and for the maintenance of our independence. Under that almighty protection we must stand by our own strength or a country receiving foreign protection who were not ultimately reduced to vassalage. Alliances have generally ended in the same way the very instant a preponderance of power and advantage has fallen into either scale.

The great events now agitating in the eastern continent, may, and it would seem must so completely occupy the warring rivals of Europe that their avarice would be turned from the United States for a time; and great advantages, if improved, thence result to our commercial enterprize. Lift the embargo; *leave commerce to shift for itself;* and, in despite of imperial decress, we have open a vast field for the display of this enterprise. We have the British ports every where—Sweden and Norway—the whole coast of Portugal and Spain—the islands of Minorca and Majorca—the whole Turkish coast of the Mediterranean, except Algiers—the entire western and southern coast of Africa—the borders of the Red Sea—India and China—Madeira, Teneriffe and the Azores—most of the rich islands of the West Indies—the Spanish and Portuguese coast of South America—the whole American coast of the Pacific Ocean.

And, what is more important to us, our *own* coast and our own fisheries comprising more than four fifths of the commercial coasts of the four continents, and productive islands of the seas Shall we forego all the advantages which could be derived from these sources of wealth from dread of the decrees of an adventurer, who has grown potent from incident, and who the justice of Heaven may soon throw back to impotence on his native island of rocks and sterility? A mighty man of valor who dares not send a bomb-ketch to sea through dread of his enemy! Such humility is too degrading to the feelings of brave men and honest Americans.

Agriculture is the handmaid of Commerce, says a *great man*. But if the abilities of the governess be pinioned, where shall the handmaid find means to be useful to herself?—The present times answer the question.—What is to be done with the surplus produce of our hard earnings upon our hard farms? Perish in our granaries and cells! Where is the circulating medium of our country?—Embargoed. How shall the farmer and the fisherman discharge his contracts? By bankruptcy! How is the civil list to be paid?—And how the national debt provided for? By direct taxes! How find the means to pay direct taxes? Our *dignified retirement within ourselves* does not afford them.

Our national father, *Washington*, whose name all parties hail with enthusiasm, always recommended to the states as a sacred bond of union, mutual sacrifices, forbearance and sufferings. (I wish his valedictory may be read in *caucuses*.) How has his counsel been respected? The cannon states have been left naked of defence—spare money for caparosiming a hobby-horse the west of our ancient boundaries (for what is Louisiana) and it is believed the embargo was recommended, in some measure to gratify the imperial vender of that hobby lest in his wrath he should discountenance the order. Whatever the inducement to the measure, the author could not but foresee that it must, if continued, operate unequally on the different states. The north and east have not the natural resources of the south and west. Some of our necessaries of life many of our conveniences, and most of our luxuries, are derived from commerce. Deprive us totally of this resort, and wants both real and imaginary will assail us, and will produce that discontentment which presidential proclamations will find difficulty to pacify. Let us be indulged in the exercise of our natural energy, the use of our resources, and the pride of our independence; and we will not be reproachful of the philosophy which seeks shelter in a mountain or a tub. I shall vote for the Boston address—and hope the president will give it, graciously, his high consideration.

In Town-Meeting in Brimfield, Aug. 2[9]
Voted to request of Gen. Eaton, a copy of his remarks on the subject of the Communications from Boston to the Selectmen of Brimfield, for the press.

Copy of record.

Attest, S. PYNCHON,
Town-Clerk

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *September 19.*

Arrived brig Alfred, 19 days from St. Croix (w. I.) Left brig Sarah-Ann, Scott, to sail for New York the first September. At Basse-End, brig Sally-Ann, Daniels, and Neptune, Prince, both just arrived from New York. The English brig Isabella has arrived at Basse-End, from St. Andrews with flour. A schooner and a sloop have just arrived at West-End, with rice and flour. Passengers, David Codwise, Counsellor Benson, Judge Morrison, Cornelius Martin and Peter Roberts. Markets dull excepting flour, which was 28 dolls. per bbl. A free trade was opened with the Spanish colonies, great surplus of corn, rice and cattle had arrived from Porto-Rico.

Of the Spanish news brought by the Shepherdess we have confined ourselves for the present to the detail of Gobert and Dupont's defeat, and to the rumours contained in several private letters from Cadiz. A very interesting account of the circumstances which preceded this event is now in the hands of the translator, and will be given to-morrow.

The French army before Saragossa has made a third attack upon that place but without success. They were repulsed with great slaughter.

Intelligence of the Peace between England and Spain was received at Cadiz on the 2d July, and occasioned much rejoicing.

We feel an indescribable pleasure in reiterating the assurances we gave on Saturday that the Spanish patriots are successful in every direction; and that the designs of the Great Bandit against the moral and political liberties of mankind have been arrested in their progress, even in the land of religious intolerance and political degradation.

Translation from Spanish papers received by the Shepherdess from Cadiz.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Field Marshal Don Teodero Reading, has sent the following dispatch, dated on the 22d inst. to his excellency Senior Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, General in Chief of the army of operations of Andalusia—

Most excellent sir, since the *dispatch* which I transmitted to your excellency on the 17th inst. informing you of the attack made by the division under my command upon that of Gen. Gobert, who was killed in the action, and whose division was dislodged from all th positions which it had taken contiguous to Baylen, and completely beaten, and of the reasons which induced me to return to Menjiber; I repassed in the afternoon of the 17th the river Guadalquivir, and took a position that night—on the 18th at day break I was joined by the second division under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis deCompigny, and we both marched towards this town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it.

As soon as I arrived, in obedience to your excellency's orders, I disposed of the columns of attack, facing towards Andujar. At 3 in the morniag of the 19th, when the troops were forming to begin their march, Gen. Dupont with his army attacked our camp and commenced a fire of his artillery with a design, doubtless, to surprise us, but with the quickness of lightning, all the troops of the two divisions, led by their worthy officers, flew to the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both. At sunrise our troops were in possession of the heights which were formerly occupied, and the enemy began thair attacks upon various points of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from our firs in consequence of their occupying a better position protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their turn assailed notwithstanding the violence of their attacks, which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back and form new columns, until half past twelve, but were fatigued without being able to gain ground, although they had several times broken our lines of defence, with the intrepidity of troops accustomed to conquer and penetrated our batteries, which were served that day in a manner which astonished and terrified the enemy and which has few examples, for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, always protecting the points attacked and varying their positions as circumstances required.

General Dupont then placed himself with the other generals at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness; but with no better success, and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted, that their loss amounted to 2000 men killed and many wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other generals.

In this situation general Dupont requested to capitulate, and hostilities were suspended in both armies, it being agreed that they should remain in their respective positions, and the consequence of the valor and constancy of the brave troops composing these two divisions has been the total defeat and capture of the army of Dupont, and that of Bedel has shared the same fate, with the difference only of receiving their arms at the time of embarkation, notwithstanding the position which the latter took contrary to the laws of war, after the suspension of arms granted to it and to its general in chief.

[The remainder of this dispatch contains only an enumeration of the Spanish officers who distinguished themselves, and an eulogium on their conduct—it thus concludes:]

I glory in having commanded such worthy troops who have sustained the honor and reputation of the Spanish nation, and shewn how capable they are of supporting the noble cause which has obliged them to take up arms in defence of their religion, their sovereign and their country; and who in two actions only have destroyed the enemy and accomplished the design of the wise government which employed them, and reposed in them its confidence.

REDING.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

MOST SERENE SIR,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your highness with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen. Gen. Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war. The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andalusia. The particulars will be communicated to you, by my nephew colonel don Pedro Augustin Giron, adjutant general of infantry, and until you receive circumstantial details, your highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations, correspond with the sentiments which your highness entertains of them, and which the army merits, and with the opinion which I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

I make bold to request your highness to fulfil for me the vow which I had made to dedicate this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand. God preserve your highness many years.

Head quarters at Andujar, 21st of July, 1808.

XAVIER DE CASTANOS.

His serene highness the president of the supreme council.

Yesterday the 20th, Spain, or rather the army of your highness, obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The result is an imitation of the battle of Pavia: in one moment the Andalusias are freed from the French arms. The division of Dupont with every thing belonging to it and all its generals are captured, and the other divisions which occupied his majesty's dominions from the summit of the Sierra to Baylen, evacuate the peninsula by sea. This is the substance of the treaty which his excellency general Castanos and I had the pleasure to sign last night, and as we left the camp at midnight exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your highness the details of the capitulations and battles, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

This pleasing intelligence will be communicated by don Pedro Augustin Giron, lieutenant colonel of the columns of provincial grenadiers with the rank of colonel and adjutant general, an officer of the highest merit, who by the talents and bravery which he has displayed in many actions, and particularly in this army, has rendered himself worthy of whatever favors your highness may be pleased to bestow upon him.

I have ordered allegiance to be sworn this day to our new king don Ferdinand VII. which had not been performed in this city, the Te Deum to be sung, and illuminations for three nights.

God preserve your highness many years. Head quarters at Andujar, July 21, 1808.

EL CONDE DE TILLY.

His serene highness, the president and members of the supreme council of Spain and the Indies.

Captain Doan sailed from Cadiz on the 1st of August, and informs that two days previous the British admiral off Cadiz, received orders from his government to raise the blockade; that the Spanish and French fleets remained in the harbor of Cadiz; that Madrid and Barcelona were still occupied by the French; that General Junot kept possession of Lisbon; and that the Russian fleet lay quiet in the Tagus.

Captain D. further states, that markets in Cadiz were very dull; flour from 6 to 8 dollars and all kinds of provisions plenty; that the harvests in Spain had turned out very abundant.

Capt. D. has brought dispatches for the government.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 28th July, to a merchant in this city.

"General Dupont has surrendered with his army of 16,792.

"It is reported this day, and firmly believed, that king Joseph, on his way to Madrid, with 15,000 men, was attacked by general Cuesta, and compelled to seek safety, in flight, leaving on the field of battle the greater part of his army.

"P. S. *July 29th.* We have just received accounts from Malaga that on the 29th instant a zebec from Ivica reached that port with news of the arrival at Ivica of an English frigate, much shattered, in consequence of an engagement which she and the rest of the fleet to which she belonged, had with a French fleet of eleven ships of the line, conveying troops to Spain. When the frigate left the fleet the English had sunk two ships of the line, taken two others, and were pursuing the remainder."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz to his friend in this city, dated July 30.

"The victory over general Dupont's army was obtained by a force of sixty-thousand peasantry; and it inspired the Spaniards with such enthusiasm, that they now denominate themselves "*The conquerors of the conquerors of Austerlitz and Jena.*"

"The British forces under sir Arthur Wellesly, consisting of ten thousand men, landed at Lisbon, and the attack and defeat of general Junot is daily expected. He has only about ten thousand men in Lisbon and its vicinity. A few days since all British troops that were here 5000, under general Spencer, set sail to join sir Arthur, and by this time must have arrived.

"It was yesterday reported that eleven sail of French ships of the line, from Toulon for Spain, with troops, had been attacked by admiral Thornborough's squadron in the Mediterranean, and that two had struck, two had been sunk, and the English had been pursuing the remainder. This is generally believed.

"No business of any kind is doing here. Prices of course are nominal. The wheat harvest has been abundent, and flour is selling at 7 dollars per barrel. Nothing from America will do here excepting tobacco, and that it is expected will soon come from the Havanna. Exchange on London about 15 per cent discount."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 24th.

The ship Shepherdess brings information that the Spanish court of admiralty at Algesiras, condemned the end of May, eleven American vessels detained and sent into that place—that appeals from those decisions were entered, and that on the 2d of June an order was received from the duke of Berg, for the restoration of the vessels detained under the decrees of the 17th December, and 3d and 8th January, which was acted on, on account of a change of the government; but the supreme junta at Seville issued an order on the 16th for the liberation of all Americans brought into their port; on which the court at Algesiras refused to act, until they received further explanation from the supreme junta at Seville, which had been received on the 28th of July. Therefore Mr. Hackley, the American consul at St. Lucar, intended leaving that place for Seville, the following day, for the purpose of procuring such explanations as would be likely to remove all objection to the restoration of the American property in Spain, under detention.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 28th July, 1808.

"The paper enclosed contains the details of the capture by the troops of this single province, of an entire French army which consisted when it left Madrid of 22,000 men.—The capitulation was signed on the 21st inst. The prisoners actually surrendered are said to exceed 16,000, and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. In most of the other provinces the whole mass of the people have displayed a determined spirit of resistance to the French, and several very bloody battles have been fought, which have uniformly terminated in favour of the Spaniards, particularly at Saragossa, and Valentia, where two very considerable bodies of French have been totally cut to pieces; in short, the Spaniards appear so unanimous and so zealous in their determination to drive the French out of the country, that I am not without great hopes of their complete success. As yet, no general government has been formed, but the Juntas or Councils established in each province for its temporary government, have taken the most decided measures to oppose the enemy with success, by obliging all the inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 45 to serve in the army without distinction of rank. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition, these have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of Great Britain, to whom their revolution is all important and a subject of much exultation. But while I rejoice that Bonaparte is likely to be stopped in his career to universal despotism, I very much fear it will increase the difficulty of bringing our disputes with G. Britain to a favorable conclusion.

Extract of another dated 29th July.

"The post from Malaga has just arrived, and brings letters, dated 26th inst. containing the following information, viz. That on the 26th, in the afternoon, a Xebec from Ivica entered that port, and brought intelligence that before her departure from that island an English frigate had arrived there in a damaged state, having been in an engagement which had taken place in the Mediterranean between an English squadron commanded by admiral Thornborough, and a French fleet of 11 sail of the line from Toulon, with troops on board destined for Spain—When the frigate left the fleet, two French ships were sunk and two taken, and the English were in pursuit of the others. The letters say that the account is fully believed in Malaga, and that an express has been sent off by the government of that place with the news to the Junta of Seville."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

VERMONT ELECTION.—We have seen an unofficial statements of votes in a number of towns in Vermont; the aggregates of which are for Mr. Tichenor, the federal republican candidate for the office of governor, 10,258

For Mr. Smith the democratic candidate, 9,821

Federal majority, 437

A great number of towns remain to be heard from; which, we trust, will increase the present majority. Beside, our statements are now principally derived from democratic papers.

The new Vermont legislature will meet in October. [*Boston pap.*

A gentleman who left Northfield, Vermt. on Wednesday morning 14th inst. was then informed, by an intelligent person, that it was believed the state government would be federal in all its branches. Mr. senator Bradley, has been met on the road from Vermont to Connecticut; he stated, that the delegation to congress would be two federal and two democratic. There is but one federalist from that state in the present congress.

Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Chittenden are undoubtedly chosen——and we expect one more. [*Ibid.*

We have been favored by Mr. LATROBE with a particular account of the accident at the capitol on Monday. Its length with the lateness of the hour, at which it was received, and the interesting foreign news, compel us to defer its publication till our next, excepting the beginning of it which follows:

On Monday the Vault of the Court Room in the North Wing of the Capitol fell down. Several workmen, under the direction of Mr. *John Lenthall*, the clerk of the works, were under the vault, lowering down that part of the centre which still stood under it just before it fell. A loud crack gave notice of their danger, and all of them escaped out of the windows, or under the adjoining vaults, excepting Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, who to judge from the place in which his body was found, wanted only a single step to have secured his retreat also. But being under that part of the arch, the centre of which had been removed on Friday; he was suddenly buried under many tons of bricks, and must have been instantaneously deprived of sensation and life.

As all the butments of this vault are standing, without the smallest failure, it is not easy satisfactorily to account for the sudden falling of the work. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

The intelligence, which we this day publish, is glorious to the arms of Spain, and grateful to every real patriot throughout the world. In the bloody battle, which preceded the surrender of the French army, a full refutation is given, of the infamous slander, which, to the dishonor of our country, has been uttered here, by the advocates of French despotism, that "*the Spaniards would not bear the smell of Gunpowder,*—and, we are much mistaken, if this unworthy sentiment is not brought much more feelingly home to its author.

Let those Americans, who remember the events of our own struggle, recollect the influence of the Battle of Trenton, and the capture of a single brigade of Hessians, on the public mind, and they will form a more correct idea of the effect produced, by the defeat and surrender of the French army on the cause of the Spanish Patriots, than is to be derived from Frenchified opinions, and slanders against that gallant people, conveyed thro' the channels of newspapers, edited by men, who were unknown to our Revolution and utter strangers to its sufferings or its triumphs.

In the surrender, *at discretion*, of SIXTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY, of the best Troops of France, who are to remain Prisoners of War—with the additional Convention, that every French Soldier, from the Sierra Morena to the Sea, shall immediately embark for France, a blow has been given to the Military Power of Napoleon, far surpassing in present effect, and eventual consequence, all the reverses he has heretofore suffered.

After the translations by the Mail from New-York were in type, we received the Extra Chronicle of Gibraltar, of the 25th of July—as the difference in translation were unessential, we have given the Official Dispatches from the New-York Evening Post.—In addition to them, our readers will find other inreresting matter, under the head of our Private Correspondence.

[*Philadelphia Register.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A variety of Houshold Furniture, belonging to the estate of *John Watts*, deceased.

Philip G. Marsteller.

September 22 dts

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,

Executor of John Watts.

September 22. 8w3w

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.
July 11. eod

George Birch,

King-street, four doors above the Indian-Queen tavern,

Informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has now commenced teaching DRAWING by the quarter, and he hopes from the ability he possesses in that accomplished art, he will meet with a liberal encouragement.

Terms as follows:

Three times a week—one hour and thirty-five minutes each lesson.

To be seven dollars per quarter—and, if waited on at their houses, to be eight dollars.

September 16. eo3t

NOTICE.

The subscriber meaning to decline the Dry Good business offers for sale, his entire Stock on hand, *a very choice assortment of GOODS*, adapted to the present and approaching seasons:—The terms low, and the credit liberal, for approved paper.

All those indebted to me by open account, are respectfully requested, if not convenient now to pay, to come forward and adjust the same by note.

Those indebted to the late concern of *Bennett and Watts*, are informed, that in consequence of the death of Mr. *Watts*, no further indulgence can be given, after the first of January ensuing—suits will then be ordered indiscriminately against all who may not attend to this notice.

Charles Bennett.
September 14 eo6w

☞ LOTTERY OFFICE.

Lottery Tickets for sale,
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA GRAND LOTTERIES,
BY R. H HUGHES,
—No. 69—
CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR THE
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

AUTHORIZED by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of February, 1808.

1	prize of	15,000 Dollars is	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
2		2,000	4,000
3		1,000	3,000
6		500	3,000
8		400	2,400
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
40		100	4,000
100		50	5,000
3516		12	42,192
3708			107,592
6	Stationary.		
3714			
First drawn blank first day's drawing			1,000
Do. when 1,500 tickets shall be drawn,			1,000
Do.	3,000	do.	1,000
Do.	5,000	do.	2,000
Do.	8,000	do.	2,000
First drawn blank on the last days drawing		– –	10,000
12,460 Tickets at $10			124,600
			124,592

Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*
Tickets at $11

THE SECOND CLASS
OF THE
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY.
STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	prize of		$10,000
2	do.	of	5,000
1	do.	of	4,000
1	do.	of	2,000
3	do.	of	1,000
4	do.	of	500
8	do.	of	300
16	do.	of	200
26	do.	of	100
75	do.	of	50
155	do.	of	20

And a proportionate number of smaller prizes. Tickets 8 dollars.

BUSTLETON & SMITHFIELD.
TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.
Scheme on an Improved Plan,
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER.
HENRY PRATT, Esq. President.

1	prize of	15,000 dollars is	15,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
11		500	5,500
20		250	5,000
40		200	8,000
70		100	7,000
100		50	5,000
180		30	5,000
100		25	2,500
102		20	2,040
864		15	12,960
7,500	Tickets at 10, dollars, each, is		75,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

For the convenience of the public, half tickets will be provided by the managers, and signed as the whole tickets.

Prizes payable in cash at the bank of the U. States, *on the next day after each drawing day.*

The whole Lottery will be drawn in *fourteen drawing days*; and to save expence, only as many numbers will be drawn as there are prizes; the residue will of course be blanks.

Useful Arts Lottery.
CASH PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
3		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
10		200	2,000
40		100	4,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
500		10	5,000

Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

This Lottery offers one of the best opportunities for adventurers, that may ever occur again, as all the large prizes are in the wheel and only fourteen days to draw—and tickets at the low price of 2 dollars, but will soon advance to 3.

N. B. All the above Lotteries will be finished this fall. Persons wishing to become adventurers shall receive the greatest encouragement at this office. Letters, post paid, enclosing bank notes of any state, shall be punctually attended to, directed to No. 69, Chesnut-street.

R. H. Hughes.

☞ Good endorsed notes, at 60 days, will be taken in payment for tickets, and cash given for prizes the day after they are drawn, at the usual discount.
Philadelphia, September 16. eo6t

Lawrason and Fowle,

Have received per schooner Hazard, and for sale,

200 casks Lime
40 barrels No. 1 and Mess Beef
10 do. 1 Pork
10 do. Sugar
20 do. Coffee
20 bags do.
40 boxes Dipt Candles
20 do. Soap
20 dozen Claret
4 Trunks ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers
1 trunk mens' coarse Shoes.

September 16. 3taw2w

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,
Robert Brocket.
June 1. 2aw

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

John M'Kim, jun. and Thos. M'Eldry, executors of Jas. Patterson, deceased, *complainants*, } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
William Ball and Jas. Bowie, *defendants.*

The defendant William Ball not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Ball is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William Ball, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant James Bowie, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant William Ball, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

Samuel Harper, *complainant*, } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
Precilla Courts and Elisha Janney *defendants.*

The defendant Precilla Courts, not having entered her appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Precilla Courts is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Precilla Courts do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter her appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Elisha Janney, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Precilla Courts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. 1aw3m

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES: MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; bath salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES: Madeira, Buscellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flock indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

☞ Printing in its varous branches executed with accuracy and dispatch